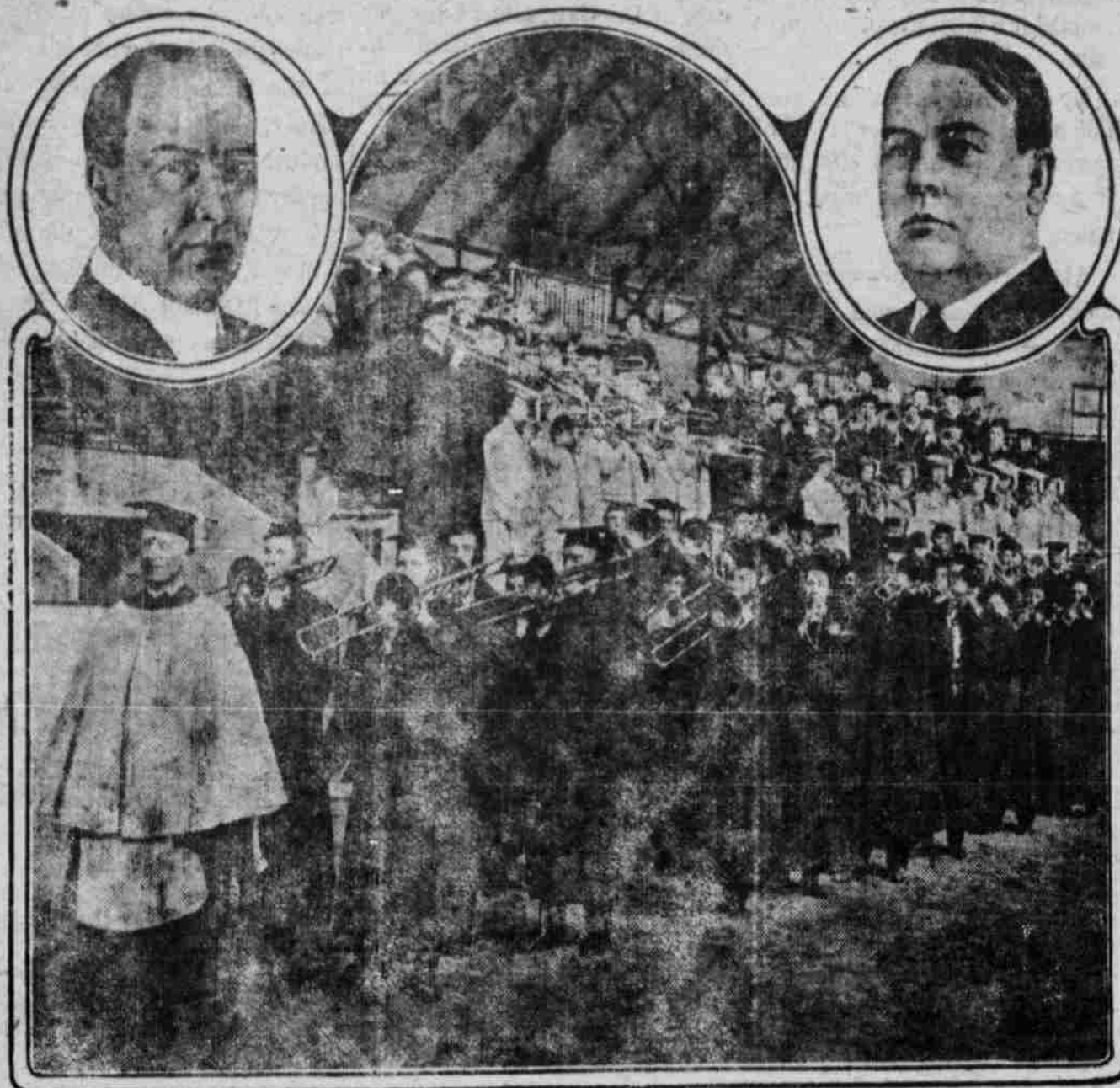


MAKING A JOYFUL NOISE HERALDING WORLD'S GREATEST MISSIONARY EVENT OF THE CENTURY



The Methodist Centenary Trombone Choir of 100 instruments is here shown leaving the stage in recessional. At the head is Frank M. Sutphen, director. This is the first time 100 trombones ever have been organized into a single musical unit. Above, at the left, is S. Earl Taylor, director general of the celebration, of New York. At the right is W. B. Beauchamp of Nashville, Tenn., associate director general of the celebration, representing the Methodist Church South.

ONE hundred trombones, mobilized for the Methodist Centenary Celebration in Columbus, Ohio,

will pour forth the harmony of "Hallelujah Chorus" and "Holy City" in the huge Coliseum where the musical features of the celebration will be held.

One hundred trombones—some so large and some so small that they must be made to order—will blend their music in the "largest, and, so far as is known, the only choir of its kind in the world.

Being absolutely new and unique, the trombone choir has presented any number of difficulties to its organizers, the Centenary Celebration committee. In the first place, they must find 100 trombone players within reasonable distance of Columbus. They solved this problem by mobilizing all the professional players, and completing the organization with talented amateurs. Anthony Ruppertsburg was made business manager of the choir,

and Frank M. Sutphen, a well known trombonist of Columbus, was secured as director of the 100 musicians, who are contributing their time and talent to making a success of the Centenary Trombone Choir.

A greater problem lay in what to play, for no music had ever been written for a trombone choir of 100 players. It had to be specially prepared. Nationally known composers are now at work arranging such sacred and semi-sacred selections as the "Soldiers' Chorus" from Faust, "Holy City," "Hallelujah Chorus" and "Onward Christian Soldiers" for the huge choir.

The Centenary Choir is composed of 12 soprano trombones, 18 altos, 40 tenors, 15 baritones and 12 bass trombones. These 100 instruments are arranged to form six separate choirs, each a musical unit in itself. At the extreme right of each bank, or choir, come two soprano trombones no larger than cornets. These instruments are made to order. Next come three altos, then two first tenors, and

two second tenors. In the center of each row are the third and fourth tenors. Next come the first, second and third baritones, each with a part of its own, then the big B flat bass trombone, and, on the end of each choir, the F bass, a majestic affair, which also had to be made to order for the Centenary Choir.

"Most people have the mistaken idea that the trombone is a blaring, blasting instrument, used solely for the purpose of making noise," says Mr. Sutphen, the director. "On the contrary, it is one of the truest of musical instruments. Having neither valves nor frets, it can be tuned perfectly as it is played, and its tones can be softened to the mellow notes of the violin.

"So adaptable is the trombone, so wonderful is its power of expression, that it can take the place of flute, cello, cornet or violin, in an orchestra. And the same variety of tones may be perfected in a correctly balanced choir of trombones as the largest organ can produce."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT CRIMSON CLOVER

(By J. C. McAmis.)
Its Value and Uses.

Crimson clover is probably without an equal among the winter crops grown in Tennessee for use as green-manure, cover crops and substitutes. For these purposes it is harder than red clover, and earlier than either red clover or hairy vetch, making it superior for fall and winter pasture and for turning under in the spring. Its superiority over the grains lies in the exceedingly important fact that it adds nitrogen to the soil, while the grains do not. Clover decays more readily in the soil and its effect is quicker. It is a richer feed.

Crimson Clover Alone.

Crimson clover may be sown alone under the following conditions:

1—Medium poor and rich lands having midsummer preparation, and early August seeding.

2—Rich lands with medium early preparation and seeding.

3—Where little or no pasturing is intended.

Poor lands must have early careful preparation and seeding. Rich lands may be seeded later with later preparation, though even on lands of this character the preparation should be done early and as thoroughly as possible.

Companion Crops.

Crimson clover may be sown either alone or with various companion crops, the most common of which are the winter grains. This mixture is advised under the following general conditions:

1—Extremely poor land—Wheat and rye will succeed on poorer land than clover.

2—Land of medium fertility with late preparation and late seeding—Grains help to prevent the clover from freezing out.

3—Very late seeding on rich land.

4—All lands intended for heavy pasturing—Grains make a firmer turf. Wheat and rye are best companion crops on poor land. Wheat reaches the green manure stage at the same time that clover does. Rye is slightly earlier than crimson clover. Oats and barley produce more pasture of better quality on rich land.

Place in the Rotation.

Crimson clover is often seeded in

standing cultivated crops, such as corn, cotton, tomatoes, etc. The practice is inexpensive but risky, as a stand cannot always be secured. Through late cultivation, thin stands of the cultivated crops, rich land and seasonal rains increase the chances of success. Moisture in the early fall is usually the limiting factor. Therefore, maximum production is far more certain by early preparation of grain stubble land, old pastures and meadows, which are to be planted to a cultivated crop the following season, following the turning under of the crimson clover.

Soil Preparation.

Thorough midsummer breaking is necessary to insure a thick, productive stand. Breaking may be done with the subsoil plow alone, provided there is little vegetative growth, otherwise the turn plow is necessary. After breaking keep the land free from weed growth and prevent the evaporation of moisture by frequent disking and harrowing. Before seeding, the land should be made firm with a roller. Above all do not sow on loose land.

Fertilizing.

To soils lacking phosphorus, 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate should be disced into the land before seeding. It is a good practice to make heavy applications of mineral fertilizers to a clover crop, instead of applying it to the corn or other crop which is to follow. Lime is beneficial to crimson clover, though it is not absolutely necessary for a successful crop. It should be applied and mixed well with the soil before seeding.

HAVE ODD CAMPING PLACE.

How would you enjoy living in the horse exhibit building at the exposition grounds, chaperoned by hideous Chinese idols by Kali, the Goddess of Murder, and numerous other deities more powerful than they are beautiful? That is what a dozen young women from New York and New Jersey are doing at Columbus, O., where the Methodist Centenary celebration will be held June 30 to July 13.

"Don't think for a moment that we are not having a fine time," said one of the young women. "Our quarters upstairs are quite cozy. We even have a piano, and it is like a vacation for us to be camping out here. Besides the work of classifying and arranging all these wonderful foreign exhibits is fascinating."

WOMEN'S COUNCIL MEETS IN PARIS

Eighty Well-Known French Women Guests of Y. W. C. A. for Opening Session.

Paris. — Eighty of the most prominent women in France who are interested in all women's problems attended the first meeting of the Provisional Council of the American Young Women's Christian Association, held at Paris headquarters, 3 Place Edouard VII.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, who is first vice-president of the council, presided, conducting all sessions in French, as two-thirds of the members represent French associations with whom the Y. W. C. A. has been co-operating.

All women in France are looking forward to the findings of the council as of tremendous importance not only to women in France, but all over the world. The purpose of the council is to collect and make available information about conditions and needs of women, to become acquainted with women who are identified with different kinds of work and to develop a few typical illustrations which will set standards for future permanent work.

Following are the societies represented: Union Chretienne des Jeunes Filles, Student Movement, Foyer des Allices, Amies de la Jeune Filie, National Council of Women. Among the delegates were Mme. Jules Siegfried, Mme. Avril de St. Croix, Baroness Watteville, Countess Pourtales and Mme. Waldegrave of London.

Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the ambassador to France, is honorary chairman of the council and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon president pro tem. Miss Charlotte Niven, director of Y. W. C. A. work in Italy, is secretary.

Departmental and provincial groups will hold meetings weekly to discuss local problems, the entire council meeting at the end of each month. In April, at the last meeting, each group will decide how the information and experience may be used most effectively in the future.

Delegates are guests at the Hotel Petrograd, the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House in Paris.

KILL THAT FILTHY FLY!

It Can Be Done—Here Are
Some Ways To Do It
Quickly

FLIES CARRY BAD DISEASES

Begin in March to Kill the Pests and
Keep Up the War All Year—Help
Keep Your Family and Your Community Healthy.

(By Lena A. Warner, Specialist in
Health, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

Flies carry filth from the manure pile, the garbage can, the privy vault, the spittoon, and the sick room to the milk to baby's mouth, to the food and to you.

Flies carry disease—Typhoid Fever, Tuberculosis, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Infantile Paralysis.

Flies can not breed without filth. The more filth the more flies; the more flies, the more sickness.

Have you any flies in your community? Decide that in March you will get the flies before they get you. No doubt, you have decided the fly has been tolerated too long, without any effort toward its extermination, having realized how dangerous it is, and that by screening, trapping and destroying its breeding places, this insect can be exterminated at slight expense. Perhaps you have been informed that flies are more disagreeable and dangerous than bed bugs, or the doctor has told about how many babies they kill. The microscope shows that the speck of one fly contained 5,000 tubercular germs. Flies deliberately and carelessly deposit these germ-laden specks, and rub the excreta from the manure pile off their legs and feet on your food.

Uncle Sam learned his lesson when flies killed more soldiers than all the Spaniards' bullets.

Make your community or town fly less.

Begin at home, then join your neighbor, kill all wintered-over flies, make the privy fly proof (they avoid dark places), screen doors, porches and windows, keep the garbage can covered and disinfected. Trap them—



Here is an enemy that is in your home. Kill it now.

kill them. Scatter lime or a good fly killer over the manure pile. For this purpose use two pounds iron sulphate dissolved in one gallon of water thoroughly sprinkled over about fifteen pounds of manure.

Fly Poisons for Use in the House.
1. Dissolve one teaspoonful of powdered Bichromate of Potash in four teaspoonfuls of water and one-half teaspoon of sugar. Pour some of this solution in shallow dishes and distribute them about the house. **POISON.**

2. One teaspoonful of Formalin in one-half teacup of water. Place around in the house where children can not reach it. **POISON.**

To quickly clean a room where there are many flies, burn Pyrethrum powder. This stupefies them and they may be swept up and burned.

A Flyless Home Stands for Cleanliness, Health and Efficiency.

READ THE STATEMENTS TWICE

Experience of Farmers in Tennessee Show That the Things Here Given Are Best for the Conditions That Surround Farming in This State.

1. Increase the acreage of small grains and pastures.
2. Increase and improve the farm livestock.
3. Grow more legume hay and better pastures.
4. Balance grains fed, with pasturage, silage, roughage and concentrates.
5. Harvest crops with livestock in the fields and save labor.
6. Make best use of men, teams, and implements.
7. Grow higher crop yields per acre; use more fertilizer and better tillage.
8. Increase fertility; grow clovers, use lime, phosphate and manures.
9. Save expenses; grow everything possible at home.
10. Have a productive orchard, a year-around garden, laying hens, and good cows.
11. Avoid waste everywhere; save food, fuel, labor, and machinery.
12. Invest surplus earnings wisely.

B. L. QUARLES, President J. A. WILLIAMS, Vice Pres.
W. H. GAILBREATH, Cashier

BANK OF GAINESBORO,

ESTABLISHED 1884

RESOURCES \$400,375

Liberty Bonds Bought and Sold.

MONEY TO LOAN

Accounts of Farmers, Merchants and Traders Solicited

Oldest and Strongest Bank in the Upper Cumberland

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Remember that when you bring your Ford car to us for mechanical attention that you get the genuine Ford service—materials, experienced workmen and Ford factory prices. Your Ford is too useful, too valuable to take chances with poor mechanics, with equally poor quality materials. Bring it to us and save both time and money. We are authorized Ford dealers, trusted by the Ford Motor Company to look after the wants of Ford owners—that's the assurance we offer. We are getting a few Ford cars and first come first to receive delivery.

DRAPER & McCAWLEY, Agents
Gainesboro, Tenn.

A FAMILY MEDICINE

In Her Mother's Home, Says This
Georgia Lady, Regarding Black-
Draught. Relief From Head-
ache, Malaria, Chills, Etc.

Ringgold, Ga.—Mrs. Chas. Gustin, of this place, writes: "I am a user of Thedford's Black-Draught; in fact, it was one of our family medicines also in my mother's home when I was a child. When any of us children complained of headache, usually caused by constipation, she gave us a dose of Black-Draught, which would rectify the trouble. Often in the Spring, we would have malaria and chills, or troubles of this kind, we would take Black-Draught every regular until the liver acted well, and we would soon be up and around again. We would not be without it, for it certainly has saved us lots of doctor bills. Just a dose of Black-Draught when not so well serves a lot of days in bed."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been in use for many years in the treatment of stomach, liver and bowel troubles, and the popularity which it now enjoys is proof of its merit.

If your liver is not doing its duty, you will suffer from such disagreeable symptoms as headache, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, etc., unless something is done, serious trouble may result.

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver to its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Insist on Thedford's the original and genuine. 27

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

PLANNING THAT GOOD GARDEN

Brew What the Family Likes
to Eat and What are
Nourishing

SANDY LOAM SOIL IS BEST

Suggestions Here Given Are For The
Home Garden, Not For Commercial
Garden—"Tennessee Feeds Herself,"
is the slogan.

(By J. C. Miles, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

What to Grow

1. Whatever the family likes.

2. The most nourishing vegetables, such as potatoes, peas, beans, carrots, turnips, etc.

3. Relishes and salads, such as lettuce, radishes, onions, etc.

4. One or two new vegetables each year. Most gardeners do not grow enough different kinds of vegetables.

Selecting the Garden Site

1. Avoid too large a garden—much can be grown on little space if properly enclosed and worked.

2. Near the house—the backyard, if possible, or a vacant lot near the house, because it can be worked at spare moments and there is not much danger of vegetables being stolen.

3. Plenty of sunshine is needed. Ground should not be planted that does not get sunshine at least half of the day.

4. Drainage—the water should not stand on the garden after rain.

5. Soil—the best soil is a sandy loam; light colored, shady soils are poorest; heavy clays are poor, but both can be used if heavily manured.

Making Plans

1. Get a piece of heavy wrapping paper, draw a map of your garden, lay off each row and indicate what you are going to plant in each row. Plan for succession plantings. Use this map throughout the year for recording work, such as dates of planting, harvesting, etc.

2. Place the tallest crops on the north or west side.

3. Plant lettuce, radish, mustard, spinach and turnip in same row with Irish potatoes or onions.